

HOW TWO SWIMMERS SANK DREADNAUGHT

(Correspondence Associated Press)

ROME, Dec. 21.—It was by swimming into Pola harbor and steering two small submarine motors towing bombs that two Italian naval officers destroyed the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis just before the signing of the armistice between Austria and Italy. The swimmers were in the water nine hours and had to penetrate four barriers across the harbor entrance, two of which were composed of steel submarine nets. After they had attached their bomb to the side of the dreadnaught, they were captured and taken on board the vessel and were there when the warship was blown up.

They escaped without injury and have returned to Rome to tell of their exploit which is characterized as one of the most daring and successful in the history of naval warfare. Only the fact that the Viribus Unitis had been destroyed by Italian naval forces previously had been made known but now the details have been given out by the Italian admiralty.

The officers who thus sent to the bottom a 20,000-ton ship, one of the most powerful in the Austrian navy, were Lieutenant Raffaele Paolucci and Major Raffaele Rossetti. The attack was delivered on the morning of November 1, 1918.

To tow the bombs into Pola harbor, the two Italians invented small compressed air motors to which were attached bombs. For six months the two naval men practised in long distance swimming. The Italian admiralty gave them the use of a motor boat.

Reaching the harbor entrance at nightfall, the two daring men started on their expedition swimming beside their little motors and steering them. To escape detection by sentries on a wooden pier across the harbor mouth, Paolucci and Rossetti had hats shaped like bottles, and the sentry saw nothing but a couple of bottles being tossed about by the waves. When his back was turned they advanced and safely passed the first barrier.

After infinite labor they fought their way through the steel nets and the Austrian fleet lay before them. Reaching the side of the Viribus Unitis, they attached the bomb to

her hull beneath the ladder which led to her deck and timed the bomb to explode at 6:30 a. m.

By this time they were exhausted, having been in the water more than nine hours. As they were leaving they were discovered and taken on board the dreadnaught. At first they refused to answer the questions asked them by Admiral Vencovich. At 6:15, however, they told the admiral what they had done and he gave the order to abandon the ship. Paolucci asked the admiral if he and his friend might also try to save themselves and he shook hands, saying, "You are brave men and deserve to live." They plunged into the water and swam away, but ten minutes later the admiral began to suspect the bomb story and sent a launch to bring them back. They were made to walk up the ladder under which they had set the bomb which was due to explode in two minutes. The ladder was crowded with sailors returning to their ship. "Run! Run for your lives," shouted Paolucci, struggling to reach the deck before the explosion took place. He and Rossetti had reached the deck and ran to the stern of the dreadnaught when a terrific ex-

losion rent the air and a column of water 300 feet high shot upward. Admiral Vencovich again gave them permission to save themselves, and they had been swimming away from the ship five minutes when they heard another explosion and saw that the other bomb which had been left adrift had been carried by the current alongside the large Austrian liner Wien and had there exploded.

The Viribus Unitis was then lying on her side but suddenly the huge ship turned bottom upward and Lieutenant Paolucci saw Admiral Vencovich scramble upward and stand with folded arms on the keel, ready to go down with his vessel.

Major Rossetti and Lieutenant Paolucci were recaptured and taken on board another Austrian warship where they were kept prisoners until the armistice was signed and an Italian warship entered the harbor. Then a launch was sent for the two heroes and they were sent on a destroyer to Venice where the people gave them a vociferous welcome.

Major Rossetti and Lieutenant Paolucci were recaptured and taken on board another Austrian warship where they were kept prisoners until the armistice was signed and an Italian warship entered the harbor. Then a launch was sent for the two heroes and they were sent on a destroyer to Venice where the people gave them a vociferous welcome.

Major Rossetti and Lieutenant Paolucci were recaptured and taken on board another Austrian warship where they were kept prisoners until the armistice was signed and an Italian warship entered the harbor. Then a launch was sent for the two heroes and they were sent on a destroyer to Venice where the people gave them a vociferous welcome.

WORLD'S PRESS CONGRESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Correspondence Associated Press) TOKIO, Dec. 20.—The next world press congress has been called to take place at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended the hostilities in the world war. The date was decided by Dr. Walter Williams of Missouri, the president of the congress, now in Tokyo, and was agreed upon after the receipt by him of a cablegram from William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales.

War's Far-Flung Ruins.

Russian churches in Alaska have had times looking both ends meet since war's turmoil in Russia stopped the payment of money by the mother church toward the upkeep of these far-away parishes. All the churches in that section are now being supported solely by their small congregations. Many of the churches contain valuable paintings and jeweled robes.

In order to obtain his salary, one member of the Russian clergy, Father A. P. Koshvarenko, arch priest in charge of the Russian church at Juneau, took the post of inspector of customs at Unalakleet, near there, for the summer.

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

(Associated Press) HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 20.—(By Mail)—For the past half year there has been a critical shortage of school teachers in the territory of Hawaii and for the last term Superintendent "Public Instruction Henry W. Finney found it necessary to employ as instructors in the grammar schools a large number of young women who had not qualified as teachers.

Teachers on the mainland this year refused to go to Hawaii on the ground that the salary offered was insufficient. Under the present scale, grammar school teachers in Hawaii receive a minimum of \$792 a year, payable in twelve equal monthly installments with regular annual increases until a maximum of \$1100 is attained. High school teachers are paid from \$1100 to \$1890 a year.

YANKEE BLUEJACKETS OCCUPY LAW COURTS

(Correspondence Associated Press)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Seven hundred American bluejackets were nightly the guests of the people of London, after the armistice was signed and they could be spared from the duty of chasing submarines for a look at the city.

The hotels were so crowded that the only bedroom the city could offer the sailor boys was some vaulted hall in a public building. The favorite sleeping place was the hand some building known as the Law Courts where the Strand joins Fleet street, a central location. Here, as the chronicle described it, "Uncle Sam tucked himself to sleep in the great hall."

It was a strange picture these other lads made, lying comfortably in the room where British justice had so long been administered. Big boys were not impressed with the dignity of their surroundings. One corner thus dubbed the "bluejacket's corner." One of their more dignified members they dubbed the "lord chief justice" laughing and joking they made the great building ring with their fun.

"It's not as good as a hammock, but a darn sight more stable than a

Gold Zone Divide Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada; Nevada location of works, Gold Mountain, Esmeralda County, Nevada. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 26th day of December, 1918, an assessment of \$1.00 of one (1) cent per share was levied upon the stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, room 310 State Bank Building, Tonopah, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1919, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. A. BURNHAM, Secretary.

1918-19, 210 State Bank Building, Tonopah, Nevada. 125321

destroyed," remarked one to his mates as they ate their breakfast and the rest agreed.

The movement for the entertain-

ment of the Americans also included the use of Westminster hall in the parliament building if it became necessary.

</